

## Healy: Arab investments help

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AFP). — Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey acknowledged today that the British government had been "buffeted" by recent economic and financial developments.

Speaking at a meeting of Labour MPs, Mr. Healey noted that the country was subject to outside influences, observing that "we do not control the world. If the Arab countries raise the price of oil or take money out of this country, then it hurts us." "If they invest here, it helps," he said. Mr. Healey said he hoped shortly to reduce the discount rate which last week was raised to 15 per cent.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## Ibrahimi Mosque was on fire, Israeli weekly reports

TEL AVIV, Oct. 13 (R). — Ultra-Orthodox Jews started a fire in the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron, the Israeli weekly Ha'olam Hazeh reported today.

A Defence Ministry spokesman told Reuters he had no comment on the report. He said: "We don't react to every story which is published here."

But publication of the report was felt certain to renew Arab discontent at the activities of ultra-nationalist settlers in the occupied West Bank. There was anger throughout the Islamic world after a young Australian Jew, Dennis Rohan — later judged to be mentally ill — set fire to the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem seven years ago.

## Officials concerned over shipment of arms to Israel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (R). — Arms deliveries to Israel under the "fuel-air" concession and heat sensitive scanning that operate like radar, the Washington Post said today.

The military aid package in items previously denied to Israel as announced on Monday in Washington between the Ford and Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

The weapons involved were initially disclosed. Washington Post said the State Department officials were concerned that the aid would enable Israel to build up its military balance in the Middle East.

The military government was hoping that the long curfew would damp down Arab reaction to the event, the magazine said.

Editor Uri Avneri, a former member of parliament, called in an editorial for a government inquiry commission to establish the facts.

Mr. Peres told reporters during a visit to another part of the occupied territories today that when the Ibrahimi Mosque is reopened: "everyone will be impressed by the way everything has been renovated."

Steps would be taken to ensure no damage was done in future to Moslem or Jewish holy places, he said.



PEACEFUL PROTEST — About 300 Palestinian and Greek students join in a peaceful march in Nicosia Wednesday in support of the Palestinian-leftist alliance in Lebanon. The demonstrators called for a peaceful solution to the Lebanese civil war. (AP wirephoto).

## Ford suffers setback from new Watergate allegations

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (R). — President Ford today faced new pressure in his flagging re-election campaign when members of Congress urged an investigation of accusations that he helped block initial congressional inquiries into the Watergate scandal.

Former White House counsel John Dean, the first person to point the finger of accusation at former President Richard Nixon, said in a television interview that Mr. Ford was instrumental in stopping a proposed 1972 inquiry into the break-in to Democratic Party headquarters.

The charge repeated claims by Mr. Dean in his book "Blind Ambitions", but led Democratic representatives Henry Reuss of Wisconsin, John Conyers of Michigan and Elizabeth Holtzman of New York to urge a probe by the Watergate special prosecutor.

It was a new headache for Mr. Ford as he campaigned through New York and New Jersey trying to recoup from recent reverses in his bid to win the Nov. 2 election against the Democratic candidate, Mr. James Carter.

The White House said Mr. Ford stood by a previous statement that he had no recollection of any contacts in autumn, 1972, with the Nixon White House on a proposed inquiry by the House of Representatives Banking Committee.

Mr. Reuss, present Chairman of the House Banking Committee, said in a statement that Mr. Ford and the Watergate prosecutor, Mr. Charles Ruff, should clear up quickly the questions posed by Mr. Dean's accusation.

Mr. Conyers said he discussed the matter with Mr. Ruff and was told his request for a probe would be considered.

Mr. Ruff's office would make no immediate comment. It has also maintained a complete silence on an investigation it has been conducting since July on allegations of misuse of campaign funds in Mr. Ford's old congressional district — Grand Rapids, Michigan — during the 1972 election campaign.

In 1972, Mr. Ford was Republican leader in the House of Representatives. In late 1973, he succeeded the disgraced Spiro Agnew as vice president. He became president in August, 1974, when Mr. Nixon resigned because of the Watergate scandal.

According to Mr. Dean, his information came from Richard Cook, then also on the White House staff. NBC said Mr. Cook had refused to be interviewed about Mr. Dean's allegations but had described them as distortions and lies.

The banking committee voted to drop the investigation in October 1972. Several members, including its late chairman, Democrat Wright Patman of Texas, have said Nixon White House officials exerted pressure on committee members to do so.

Representative Holtzman said in a letter to Mr. Ruff the Watergate prosecutor's office should seek additional White House tapes and documents about the role of Mr. Cook and President Ford.

Mr. Dean said in the Today show interview that Mr. Nixon had told his staff to solicit Mr. Ford's help

to block the proposed hearings by the banking committee.

While declaring he would be surprised if Mr. Ford had no recollection of meetings with Mr. Cook, Mr. Dean, who served a term in prison in 1974 after pleading guilty to charges arising from [Continued on page 6]

## Attempt to forge Mao's will led to arrests of radicals in Peking

PEKING, Oct. 13 (AFP). — Chairman Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, and more than 30 leaders of China's so-called radical faction were arrested as they conspired to make Mrs. Chiang her husband's successor, a reliable foreign source said here today.

Quoting a top Chinese official, the source said the "Shanghai group" leaders were arrested during a "conspiracy meeting" while they were "forging the will" of the late Chairman Mao.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party is meanwhile preparing to hold a plenary session to ratify the appointment of Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng as Mao's successor as party chairman, a reliable source close to Chinese circles disclosed today.

Other appointments were expected to be ratified at the same time. An official announcement concerning recent events in China was anticipated only after the Central Committee meeting.

Reliable sources in Peking said that slogans calling on citizens to "support" Hua Kuo-feng have appeared inside production units in the capital.

Premier Hua was believed to have the support of the Chinese army — crucial backing in deciding any power struggle in the leadership.

The official Chinese press today published an article in which a unit of the People's Liberation Army expressed its resolve to remain faithful to the "teachings" and the "will" of Mao, which the group of alleged conspirators is accused of having tried to mutilate and deform.

Among those reportedly arrested along with Chiang Ching were party Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen, Vice-Premier Chang Chun-chiao, Politburo member Yao Wen-yuan, Culture Minister Yu Hui-jung and Mao Tse-tung's nephew, Mao Yuan-sin.

The sources said it was not known whether they were forging a complete will by Chairman Mao or attempting to distort old directives in order to gain the upper hand.

A reliable source said the alleged conspirators were surrounded by security forces composed of the personal bodyguards of the new party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. All were said to have been placed under house arrest.

[Continued on page 6]

## Forces postponement of talks

## Fierce fighting rages in Lebanese mountains around Aley

BEIRUT, Oct. 13 (Agencies). — Rockets and heavy artillery shells today rained on leftist-Palestinian positions in the mountains east of Beirut in a new attack which forced indefinite postponement of talks on ending Lebanon's civil war. The shells blasted Aley, Bhamdoun, Kayfoun and Souk Al Gharb, all leftist strongholds on and near the main road linking Beirut with eastern Lebanon and Syria.

As the second battle of Aley and Bhamdoun opened today AFP reported that this time it was the might of the Syrian army that was thrown against the Palestinian strongholds.

Lebanese rightwing forces, who tried vainly to take Aley in the first battle on Oct. 1, were comparative observers today and did little more than continue the "token" shelling they have been carrying out for the past weeks, the report said.

Despite the fierce hammering they were taking from the guns, positioned about five kms to the east, the several thousand Palestinians in Aley doggedly hit back.

AFP correspondent Boni de Torhout, reporting from the rightist-held town of Kahale, across the

valley from Aley, which is perched on the mountain side just south of the Beirut to Damascus road, said that he could clearly see buildings bursting apart under the intensity of the shelling.

According to a Reuters report, Palestinian commandos and their leftist allies were later reported to have stopped a tank-supported advance in the mountains.

After hours of shelling, tanks and infantry advanced from Sofar along the main Beirut-Damascus road towards Bhamdoun, about four kms to the west.

But the advance was checked by Palestinians and leftists pouring rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machine gun fire on the advancing force, eyewitnesses returning from the area reported.

A few hours after the attack started, a spokesman for Arab League envoy Hassan Sabri Al Kholi announced that the deteriorating situation round Bhamdoun had forced indefinite postponement of peace talks. They had been scheduled to resume today at the Syrian-held resort town of Chitoura.

In Cairo, Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad said he had asked Dr. Al Kholi to return to Cairo immediately to report on the situation in Lebanon.

Mr. Riad added that he hoped the Arab summit conference due to be held in Cairo on Monday would succeed in ending the civil war.

The mountains above Sidon, where the Syrians captured the important town of Roum yesterday, were quiet this morning. Reuters correspondent James Anderson, who visited the area, saw no sign that the Syrians were pushing their attack any closer to Sidon, a port vital for supplies to leftist-held west Beirut.

The attacks today and yesterday appeared to increase pressure on the Palestinians, who have already suffered major defeats in mountain battles east of Beirut.

Leftist fighters at Souk Al Gharb said they were convinced the other side would move soon, with Beirut as the ultimate objective.

Dr. Al Kholi, who said earlier this week that he hoped a peace agreement would be signed in Chitoura today, left unexpectedly for Damascus last night. He was back in Chitoura today for talks with representatives of the impotent Lebanese government of President Elias Sarkis and Syrian officials.

A Syrian military helicopter flew to the rightist-held area north of Beirut today and picked up a delegation of Phalangist and other rightwing leaders to fly them to Damascus for talks.

Rightist forces in southern Lebanon also stepped up attacks today, according to travellers from the area, and early today central Beirut and its suburbs saw their heaviest fighting in weeks.

The Palestinians tentatively agreed on Monday to withdraw from the Lebanese battlefields, but the draft peace plan did not settle the timing of their withdrawal or who would enforce a ceasefire.

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# JORDAN TIMES

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## Quack, quack

The top U.S. economic officials appear to be cranking up their this-is-a-bad-time-for-an-oil-price-increase roadshow as the OPEC oil ministers prepare to meet in December in Qatar to discuss what OPEC calls a price "adjustment," and what the rest of the world refers to as a price increase. U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon and Federal Energy Agency Director Frank Zarb have both come out recently with dire warnings against OPEC's raising the price of its oil. Granted, it would be a little peculiar if they were to come out and say that this is a good time for an oil price increase. But the manner in which they try to justify a continued oil price freeze is a bit smug, and quite without foundation.

Both Mr. Simon and Mr. Zarb contend that an oil price increase in January would aggravate a precarious international economic and financial situation. Mr. Zarb says it would be "both exploitation and unwise," demonstrating in his use of the words "exploitation" and "unwise" that he knows what they mean because they denote policies his nation has practiced for so long.

The fact is that an oil price increase is long overdue, by whatever criteria one attempts to measure the relative value and market price of a barrel of oil freely and internationally traded. It cannot escape the attention of Messrs. Simon and Zarb that when a nation such as Saudi Arabia produces 8.5 million barrels of oil a day, or a nation such as Iran produces 6.5 million barrels of oil a day, they are doing so largely to satisfy the oil needs of the Western industrial states. On one level, it can be argued that a barrel of oil is worth whatever the buyer is willing to pay for it on the free market. By this measure, the current posted price of \$11.51 is fair.

But the more significant argument is that the oil producers are selling these tremendous quantities of oil because the industrial states deem it necessary, not because it is in the best interests of the oil producers themselves. As the Shah of Iran has pointed out so often, oil (this "noble" resource, he calls it) is too precious to burn as fuel. It is really in the higher interests of the oil producers to keep the oil in the ground, and produce only enough to meet their budgetary and developmental financial requirements. It makes much more sense, for example, for Saudi Arabia and Iran to produce about two million barrels of oil a day for export, and thereby conserve the bulk of their oil as feedstock for petrochemical industries which could in future produce inflatable life-size plastic Donald Duck dolls which one could send as gifts to people such as Mr. Simon and Mr. Zarb. It would be an apt reflection on the logic they use in asking for oil prices to be kept unchanged.

In fact, the real price of oil has fallen during the past 18 months, given that the posted price of oil has been frozen by OPEC, but that the purchasing power of OPEC states' oil revenues has fallen due to international inflation and currency devaluations. Courtesy, if not economic self-interest, dictates at least that the oil producers should be able simply to maintain the purchasing power of their revenues, let alone obtain a fair market price for their oil.

The Simons and Zarbs of this world are not worried only by a rise in the price of oil. Their fear -- and it is justified -- is that the oil producers' success in taking control of their commodity's price and marketing systems may be copied by other commodity producers. In 1960, the United States' imports of goods and services amounted to just five per cent of GNP. In 1976, the proportion will be almost 11 per cent, and it is rising steadily. The fear of the Simons and the Zarbs -- justified as are all fears that are based on inequitable relationships -- is that the United States will become more and more vulnerable to the economic strength of assorted developing nation commodity producers. From the perspective of Washington, this is "exploitation and unwise." From the perspective of the rest of the world, it is eminently fair, long overdue and, ultimately, in the best interests of all the world's people.

The OPEC states' control of oil prices is the tip of the iceberg, and if they decide to increase prices as of January 1977, they will most likely do so in a manner consistent with the realism, restraint and sense of responsibility they have exhibited in the oil price matter over the past three years. The inevitable howling of the Simons and the Zarbs is something we will probably have to put up with as a sideshow to the process.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordan's three Arabic-language dailies Wednesday simultaneously criticised Egypt's hostile attitude towards Jordan and other Arab countries, and cast doubts on the chances of success of the Arab summit due to be held in Cairo as of Oct. 18 because of the Egyptian press campaign against them.

Al Dustour says "Egypt's differences with a number of Arab countries and its continuous attacks on more than one Arab country deprive it of its role as a host country to a conference called to discuss Arab solidarity."

The paper continues: "Had Egypt been really interested in the success of the conference, it would have swiftly silenced its violent press attacks on some Arab states and taken a neutral attitude towards the Lebanese events."

Al Rai bluntly accuses President Anwar Sadat of emotional leanings "when he had broken off

diplomatic relations with Jordan as a result of a Jordanian proposal that deserves study and debate, not a huff of anger." Jordan, Al Rai adds, had always realised the contradictory nature of the political thinking of President Sadat, who sometimes considers himself an Egyptian leader working for the interests of Egypt only, and sometimes tries to behave like the late Gamal Abdul Nasser working for the interests of the Arab states, leaving Egypt behind. The paper says President Sadat has felt uneasy about joint Jordanian-Syrian policies, although Jordan never felt that Syria was trying to impose its stand towards Cairo or the Sinai agreement through the two countries' joint action. It is true, the paper goes on, that Jordan did not agree with Egypt's precipitate conclusion of the agreement, but it did not take part in the campaign aimed at isolating Egypt from the Arab fold. Yet a massive and unreasonable attack was recently launched against Jordan by the Egyptian information media without Jordan retaliating.

In a similar criticism of Egypt, Al Sha'b quotes what His Majesty King Hussein has said on the Sinai accord: "We are not angry with nor feel pain from Egypt, but we are angry and feel painful for her, for the reason that we were hopeful that Egypt would play a positive role commensurate with its stature, history and responsibility."

Al Sha'b states: "This forbearing attitude of King Hussein leads us to question the justification of the Egyptian leadership's negative attitude and the incitement campaign it is conducting as Egypt is preparing to receive the Arab kings and presidents to a summit due to open in Cairo within just a few days."

"How can an Arab king or head of state agree to head a delegation to Cairo while the Egyptian information media are levelling accusations against him? We can find no convincing explanation save that Cairo intends to bring about the failure of the Arab summit," the paper says.



Syrian Minister of Education Dr. Shaker Al Fahham (centre), during his visit to Yarmuk University in Irbid, is briefed on future projects of the university. At far left is Dr. Adnan Badran, President of the university. (JNA photo).

## Syrian-Jordanian education discussions are underway

AMMAN (JNA) — A timetable for the complete unification of the education curricula in Syria and Jordan was agreed on here Wednesday by the Jordanian Minister of Education, Mr. Zouqan Al-Hindawi, and Dr. Shaker Al Fahham, the Syrian Minister of Education who arrived in Jordan via Ramtha in the afternoon for the round of talks.

The two delegations also reviewed the achievements of the joint education standing committees and progress they have achieved to date in their task of preparing the needed materials for the publication of unified textbooks whose use has preceded the implementation of the unified curricula.

The two delegations also agreed to set up a technical committee to follow up on the implementation of the unified curricula recommendations.

The two ministers also discussed the possibility of unifying the vocational education curricula of both countries.

Earlier, they exchanged statements regarding the tasks they would deal with, and hoped for a well studied and balanced approach to all matters that might arise during the discussions.

In the evening, Prime Minister Mudar Badran received Dr. Al Fahham in the presence of Mr. Zouqan Al Hindawi and the Syrian ambassador in Amman.

The Syrian minister had said upon his arrival at Ramtha that his talks would centre on unifying curricula in the preparatory stage of education and reorganising curricula committees.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	551.0	557.0
French franc	66.6	67.1
German mark	135.7	136.1
Iraqi dinar	953.0	962.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1136.0	1145.0
Syrian pound	81.8	82.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	463.0
Lebanese pound	103.6	106.2
U.A.E. dirham	83.4	84.0

## Nigeria's envoy presents credentials

AMMAN (JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein received the newly appointed Nigerian ambassador to Jordan at the Royal Hashemite Court on Wednesday afternoon. There, the ambassador presented the King with letters of credentials as his country's accredited representative in Jordan.

The ceremony was attended by the Chief of the Royal Cabinet, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, the Minister of Court, Mr. Amer Khammash, and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim.

## Bahraini director of civil defence arrives for visit

AMMAN (JNA) — Bahrain's director of civil defence arrived here Wednesday on a short visit to look over methods adopted by the Jordanian Civil Defence Department and the training methods in use.

He was welcomed on his arrival at the airport by the assistant director of the Civil Defence Department and a number of civil defence officials.

## B.A. to increase London-Amman flights

Following a recent meeting in London between Jordanian and British aviation officials, it has been decided that British Airways will increase its London-Amman services from two to three flights a week, commencing Nov. 1, 1976.

Departures from Amman will be on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, and the flights will continue to be operated by super VC-10 jets.

Timings of the services are such that a same day connection can be made to New York.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The University of Jordan announces that a program of teaching Arabic to non-Arabs will start on Sat. Oct. 16, 1976.

Those interested are requested to contact the Department of Arabic Language for information and registration; during the following hours every day of this week except Thurs. and Fri.: 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 3 - 5 p.m.

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## Television

Channel 3 & 6:	10.00 Play
6.00 Quran	
6.05 Cartoons	
6.30 On we go	
7.00 Young Dr. Kildar	
8.00 News in Arabic	
Channel 3:	
7.30 Science and life	
8.30 Arabic series	
9.15 Quiz programme	
Channel 6:	
7.30 News in Hebrew	
7.45 Varieties	
8.30 Bless this house	
9.10 Invisible man	
10.00 News in English	
10.15 Petrocilli	

## Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
9.00 Cairo (EA)	8.00 Cairo (EA)
9.30 Rome	8.20 Riyadh (SDI)
9.30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)	8.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
10.00 Cairo	8.40 Kuwait
10.30 Athens, Madrid, Casablanca	11.15 Kuwait (KAC)
11.35 London (BA)	16.45 Cairo
12.15 Kuwait (KAC)	17.15 Copenhagen, Vienna
12.30 Paris	18.15 London
19.00 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok	18.15 Rome
	20.00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)

## King Hussein receives Municipal Council

AMMAN (JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein received the members of the new Amman Municipal Council at the Royal Hashemite Court on Wednesday afternoon.

The King emphasised to the council the need to provide services to all districts of the capital on equal bases and called on the council to assume its full responsibility to the citizens of Amman.

The Mayor of Amman, Mr. Ma'an Abu Nuwar, head of the Municipal Council, assured His Majesty that the council will do

its utmost in the service of the capital and its residents.

The meeting was attended by the Chief of the Royal Cabinet, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, and the Minister of Court, Mr. Amer Khammash.

## Aqaba Port activity triples

AMMAN (JNA) — Six hundred and four vessels docked at Aqaba Port during the first half of this year as compared to 210 in the same period of 1975, a statistical release by the Maritime Corporation said Sunday.

Figures released showed cargo carried during the first half of 1976 reached 704,000 tons against 253,000 in the same period of 1975.

## Travellers to Egypt need anti-cholera certificate

AMMAN (JNA) — All Jordanians wishing to enter Egypt are requested by the Egyptian authorities to present certificates of vaccination against cholera, sources at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here stated Wednesday.

The ministry, sources added, received a cable Wednesday from the Jordanian ambassador in Cairo to that effect.

## CAR FOR SALE

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## Market Prices

Apples (golden): 60-110
Apples (starken): 100-130
Apples (double red): 110-140
Bell pepper: 100-130
Bananas: 170-200
Cabbages: 60-90
Cauliflower: 80-110
Cucumbers (small): 130-160
Cucumbers (large): 70-100
Clamantine: 140-180
Eggplant (small): 35-60
Eggplant (large): 70-100
Figs (green): 80-120
Figs (red): 100-140
Green beans: 170-200
Guava: 140-180
Grapefruit: 30-60
Garlic (dry, large): 210-240
Grapes (green): 130-160
Grapes (black): 140-180
Lemon (green): 90-120
Lemon (yellow): 90-120
Marrow (small): 90-120
Marrow (regular): 30-60
Muskmelon: 150
Onions (dry, imp.): 110-140
Olives (gr., bl., large): 180
Olives (gr., bl., small): 180
Onions (green): 110-140
Okra (red): 120-180
Okra (green): 220-260
Oranges (local): 50-70
Oranges (naaval): 130-170
Spinach: 35-55
String beans: 170-200
Potatoes: 100-130
Pomegranates (sweet): 70-90
Pomegranates (sour): 70-90

## Radio

(On 856 KHZ)
7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 News bulletin
7.40 Morning melodies
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (Part 1)
1.00 News summary
1.03 Pop session (Part 2)
2.00 News bulletin
2.15 Radio magazine
2.30 Comedy
3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favourites
4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Special feature
5.30 Pop session (Part 3)
6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice
6.30 Pop music U.S.
7.00 News bulletin
7.10 News reports
7.30 Sign off

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Dr. Mousa Basheer	
<b>Pharmacies:</b>	
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Jabal Amman:	" 25404
Adnan:	" 39655
<b>Taxis:</b>	
Rainbow:	Tel. 37249
Ahli:	" 21127
Phenicia:	" 44584



## Germany on knife-edge after Schmidt scrapes in

(CSM). — The big question for Chancellor Schmidt will face a row of volatile problems in the new parliament including the need for higher taxes, worrisome unemployment figures (particularly among the young), budget deficits, and difficulties in the national health insurance programme.

The elections showed a substantial shift to the right, although not on a scale as big as in Sweden where the Social Democrats were swept out of office after 44 years in power.

West Germany's conservative opposition — the Christian Demo-

cratic Party and its Bavarian ally, the Christian Social Union — increased its number of seats from 225 to 244, supplanting the Social Democrats as the biggest political group in the lower house. The opposition already holds a majority in the Bundesrat (upper house) where it is in a position to block government legislation.

Opposition leader Helmut Kohl called the gain for the Christian Democrats a "moral victory" and said as head of the strongest party in the Bundestag he should be given the chance of forming a government.

Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats, has firmly committed the Free Democrats to another four years in office with the Social Democrats, in spite of advances by Mr. Kohl to join a rightwing coalition.

There is no doubt the opposition will try to dismantle the fragile majority. Former Social Democratic Chancellor Willy Brandt had a similarly narrow edge after the 1969 election, and the 1972 elections were forced by failure of his majority to hold together.

Now the Christian Democrats will gain the presidency of the Bundestag as the strongest party and also will have a majority on the joint committee that negotiates with the upper house on controversial legislation. The upper house, already under the opposition's control, must pass on all legislation that affects the states.

This means that Chancellor Schmidt will have a continuing battle, with the leftwing of his party because there will be great pressure on him to keep all social and economic legislation in the middle of the road.

Foreign policy is not expected to be changed by the election results. Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev is coming to Bonn soon, probably next month, a visit that was announced before the election. East Germany recently has made overtures for better relations and for further negotiations on the myriad points affecting the two states.

Mr. Schmidt is perhaps the most respected politician in Western Europe. Although his occasional outspoken criticism of other countries sometimes makes headlines — especially in Italy and France — there are many in Europe who will be glad to know that this tough but fair-minded man still will be around to help Europe make its defence, economic, and political decisions.

The upswing for the opposition came largely from young voters and from women, a party official commented.

Compared to the 1972 election the Social Democrats' share of the votes dropped from 45.8 per cent to 42.6 and the Free Democrats from 8.4 per cent to 7.9. The Christian Democrats with their Bavarian ally improved their position from 44.9 per cent to 48.6.

Fewer than 400,000 people voted for radical parties, such as the neo-Nazis, the lowest total ever.

Robert Daly, chairman for the Democrats in West Germany, has organised screenings of a Jimmy Carter film and has assistants working on the military vote. But the parties are not permitted to campaign on the military bases.

"A big problem is how spread out the voters are," said Mr. Daly, an attorney in Frankfurt.

No one seems to know just how many more voters will participate this year than did in 1972 or 1968.

Clement Brown, an American who lives in France and was active in the last two presidential elections, said: "Here in Paris we have set up tables in front of churches with signs and helped Democrats and Republicans start the registration process."

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## Transkei awaits South African engineered independence celebrations

UMTATA, THE TRANSKEI, South Africa (CSM). — Every time the master of ceremonies at the recent Miss Transkei beauty contest asked the audience, "Are you happy?" the crowd roared back, "No." And when Miss Transkei finally was crowned and cloaked, the observers hissed and booed.

Only when, as part of a clothes promotion gimmick, a black man and a white woman danced together to the music of a Johannesburg hard-rock band, did the crowd cheer and clap. It was later found that the woman was coloured (mixed race) — but the point remains that the black audience thought she was white.

Both the booing and the cheering capsule the mood here as the Transkei, a region the size of Denmark that is split into 13 major tribes and where factional axe fights are still common, moves towards independence from South Africa on Oct. 26.

By their cheering the blacks showed they do not hate whites but want to mix with them — possibly because in the past so many English-speaking whites were born and have lived in the Transkei, learning to speak the Xhosa language fluently.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima has even urged the South African government to declare that whites can be citizens in the new country.

As for the booing:

"They (the South Africans) are giving us our independence like they gave us our beauty contest," said a local black professional man sarcastically.

What he means is that white South Africans meticulously programmed the beauty contest, and white South Africans are flooding into the Transkei to programme the independence. In the latter instance they have antagonised some black government officials.

"The other day a 25-year-old boy told me he was coming in to 'develop' me," said Maheleni Njisane, a man who has taught at universities in the United States for 16 years. "I don't like their attitude," he added.

Other blacks go further — they do not want this independence at all; they say it only supports South Africa's system of apartheid (legalised separate development of the races).

Young men from Soweto, a black township near Johannesburg, are in the Transkei preparing to wreck the independence celebrations, according to Joseph Kobo, an opposition politician who has moved out of the Transkei so he will not be detained as 25 other men have been.

These urban blacks in the Transkei reportedly are aiming for the 14 million rand (\$12.2 million) office building which is being built by the South Africans, and for the flimsy-looking stadium that is supposed to seat 35,000 people for the independence-day celebrations.

The slow-moving town of Umtata, which will be the capital of the Republic of Transkei, never had seen anything like the mad construction going on here as independence approaches. Projects include road improvements, a Holiday Inn, an airport, a military base, a hospital, a presidential palace, and a tent city to which 12,000 Transkeians have been asked to come and rejoice on Oct. 26.

A lot of women are being employed on heavy construction work because they can earn only one-quarter of what a man does, according to Mr. Kobo, and because they work harder than the men, according to a town official.

"It's amazing what has happened in the past 18 months," said town mayor Errol Apring. "I think the money could have been better spent," he added.



Work proceeds on stadium for Independence Day celebration.

The Afrikaners who rule in South Africa are determined that Transkei independence appears to work. Former Afrikaner officials who hate blacks have been removed from Umtata, and men such as Ghemas Geldenhuys, who worked for years with the Lesotho government, are advisers to Chief Matanzima.

They are advising the chief to get ready for trouble. About 2,000 South African soldiers are coming in. A troupe of 500 gymnasts and 300 chanters from the police-training college at Hammanskraal, South Africa, are to perform during independence celebrations.

"Of course, their act could be easily replaced if their talents were needed elsewhere (to control troublemakers)," said Peter Ward, who is in charge of independence plans.

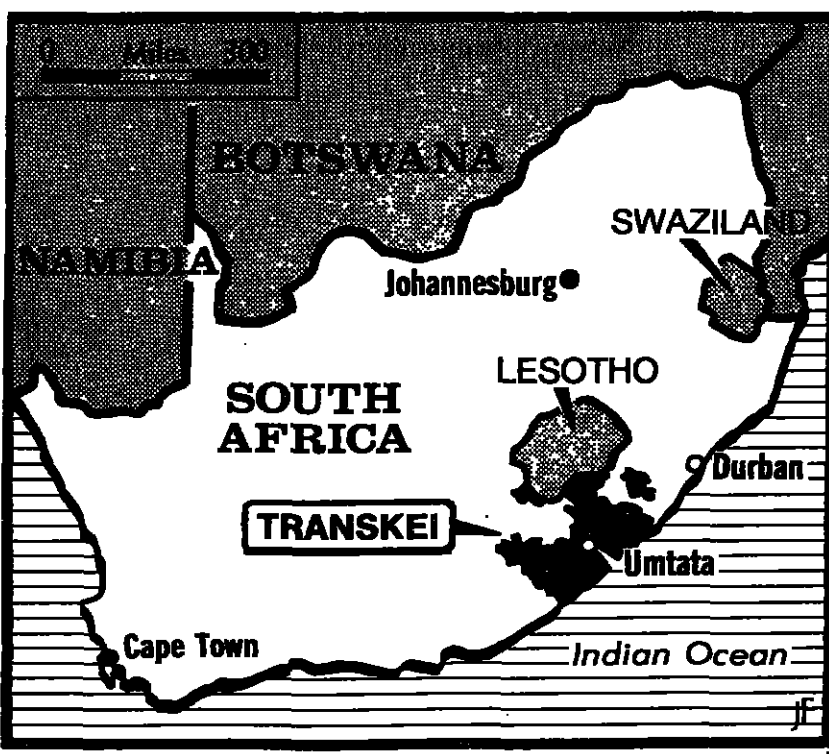
And South African security police are training the Transkei security police, who continue to round

up opposition leaders under state-of-emergency laws that have been in effect since the early 1960s.

But Chief Matanzima has not dared touch his cousin, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who is senior in the chieftain setup. (Chief Matanzima was made a paramount chief by the South African government.) Both men are nephews of Nelson Mandela, leader of the banned African National Congress, who has been a political prisoner on Robben Island in South Africa for 13 years.

Although Chief Dalindyebo always has opposed independence, Chief Matanzima cannot detain his popular cousin. His would risk a civil war if he did so. A leading question is whether Chief Dalindyebo will show up at any of the independence events.

It is increasingly obvious to the South Africans themselves that they will not be able to control a lot of things in an independent Transkei.



## New voting law increases U.S. overseas electioneering

West Germany (CSM). — Even if he lives abroad, guaranteed the right to vote in federal elections in the states.

American embassies and consulates abroad could conceivably increase their activities in the autumn election.

Steve Cohen is the London-based chairman for the Democrats. "Because of the new law, we find there is more interest this year than ever," he said in a telephone conversation.

Robert Daly, chairman for the Democrats in West Germany, has organised screenings of a Jimmy Carter film and has assistants working on the military vote. But the parties are not permitted to campaign on the military bases.

"A big problem is how spread out the voters are," said Mr. Daly, an attorney in Frankfurt.

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## Chile may break economic links with Latin America

LIMA, Oct. 13 (R). — Chile is loosening its links with the six-nation Andean Pact, Latin America's most ambitious common market experiment—and may sever them completely.

A decision is expected by the end of the month, according to an announcement made at an Andean Pact meeting here.

Chilean Economy Minister Sergio de Castro has said his country is ceasing for the moment to be a full market member but if the pact can come up with a special deal for Chile by Oct. 30, his country will retain at least associated member status.

Either way, the seven-year-old pact is left weakened.

If Chile stays in, its partners—Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia—will have to find a way of accommodating Chilean

demands for drastic changes in import and foreign investment restrictions.

Acceptance of these demands would amount to a reversal of the market's basic character—to pool the resources of the region to promote a locally-financed industry strong enough to compete in world markets.

If Chile goes, the remaining five nations will lose a lucrative market and face the task of reorganizing their complex industrial and tariff programmes.

These programmes, under which each nation is allotted certain industries on a favoured status basis, are already far behind schedule.

According to the original pact timetable, all major industrial sectors like chemicals, automobiles, steel and paper, should have been

shared out by 1973. But squabbles between richer and poorer nations delayed approval.

A new timetable was drawn up in August, giving members until 1978 to accept the programmes and get them working. Chile, however, objected.

It argued that the market should give priority to changing restrictions which limit profit remittance abroad to 14 per cent, and it refused to accept the new timetable.

Chile said the rules were archaic and had scared foreign capital away from the region. Its five partners then offered to raise the profit ceiling to 20 per cent.

Chile's continued refusal to accept its partners' policies underlined a basic political incompatibility within the market. Andean officials said.

Since overthrowing the leftist Allende government in 1973, Chile's military rulers have worked to build up a free enterprise economy and attract foreign investment.

The Chilean government believes it can encourage a larger flow of foreign capital without the trammels of Andean Pact rules.

Market experts said Chile would aim at keeping its options open with the pact for as long as it could, with a view to possible readmission.

"At the present state of the Andean Pact, where nine-tenths is potential, Chile stands to lose very little by leaving," one expert said.

"But if the remaining five members really get the pact off the ground, Chile could find itself badly out in the cold," he added.

## Countries give fresh guarantees to keep politics out of 1980 Olympics

BARCELONA, Oct. 13 (R). — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has received fresh written guarantees that there will be no political interference from the host countries for the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow and Lake Placid, New York, IOC President Lord Killanin said here yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference as the IOC Executive Board prepared for a week of study of the problems which arose out of this summer's Montreal Olympics, the Irish leader noted that the sporting and television success of Montreal had been badly tarnished by political problems.

"All our discussions here will be overshadowed by the experience of Montreal in an endeavour to avoid having any recurrence," he said.

Lord Killanin said that after the serious clash with the Canadian government which went back on promises to allow any Olympic

team to enter and then refused to let Taiwan competitors into the country under the name of the "Republic of China," new letters were written to Soviet and American games organisers asking for reiteration of guarantees.

"Both organising committees replied giving the guarantees, or re-guarantees, that they would follow Olympic rules. We have it again in writing from them," he said.

"At Montreal, the prime question was not which China should attend but that the Republic of China could not enter the country. We have not retracted one bit from our stand. Promises were made and then not kept," he declared.

Lord Killanin declined to speculate at what would be decided at meetings here this week between the IOC's nine-man executive and leaders of the 26 international federations which govern the Olympic sports concerning possible

action against those countries which walked out of the Montreal games to protest against the IOC's refusal to ban New Zealand which African countries charged were supporting South Africa in its practise of apartheid in sport.

Asked whether he had been impressed by recent South African moves to permit some mixing of races in sports, he said:

"I only know what I have read in the newspapers, but from them I feel there is virtually no change in the sports position in South Africa, but we have had no appraisal of the situation from South Africa."

The IOC had determined that 22 countries with a total of 441 competitors actually left the Olympic village in Montreal after registering there.

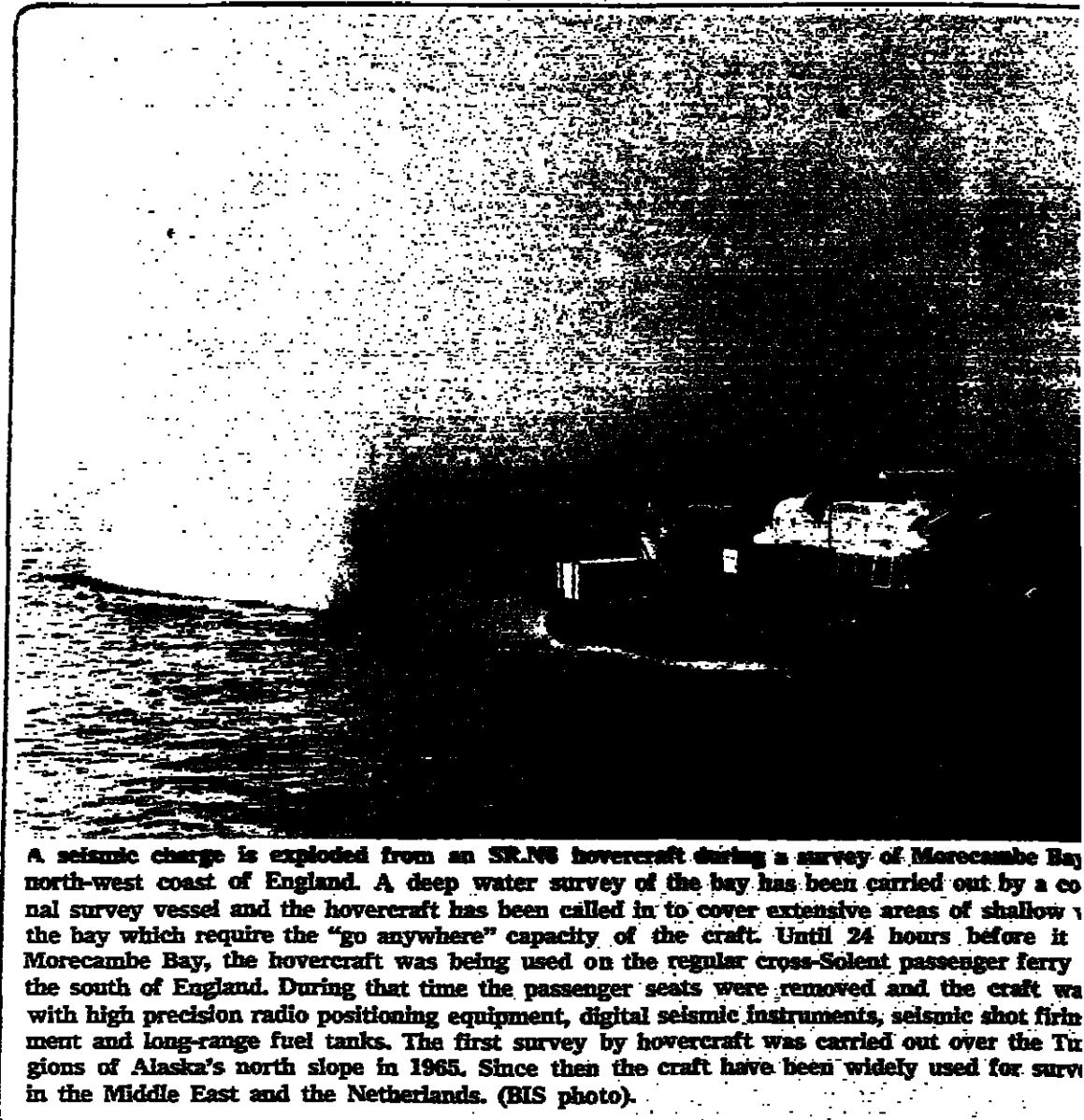
Eight others had made entries but did not arrive. Some had offered valid reasons that their non-appearance was not connected

with the boycott call of the Organisation of African Unity.

Sri Lanka, for example, explained that its athletes had not come up to expected standards and Zaire said the decision was taken before the games because of financial problems. Others in this group were Gabon, Malagasy, Tanzania, the Central African Republic, Gambia and Malawi.

"Ever since the games resumed in 1896 there have been political problems. They are unavoidable. But with the increase of interest of governments in sport, there is more interference of governments in sport. Our biggest worry is that sports are becoming used for political purposes," Lord Killanin said.

He said the IOC Judicial Committee was working on new rules which would stop this in future and permit different levels of punishment for infringements.



A seismic charge is exploded from an SR.NV hovercraft during a survey of Morecambe Bay north-west coast of England. A deep water survey of the bay has been carried out by a coastal survey vessel and the hovercraft has been called in to cover extensive areas of shallow water which require the "go anywhere" capacity of the craft. Until 24 hours before it Morecambe Bay, the hovercraft was being used on the regular cross-Solent passenger ferry the south of England. During that time the passenger seats were removed and the craft was with high precision radio positioning equipment, digital seismic instruments, seismic shot firing and long-range fuel tanks. The first survey by hovercraft was carried out over the Troughs of Alaska's north slope in 1965. Since then the craft have been widely used for survey in the Middle East and the Netherlands. (BIS photo).

## Asian farmers had a hard fiscal 1979 says World Bank report

MANILA, THE PHILIPPINES, (CSM). — Farmers and city dwellers in many parts of Asia tended to have a hard time making a living during the fiscal year just ended.

The reason: Urban unemployment, rising prices, and lowered demand for several Asian products, according to the World Bank.

The bank has released its report for fiscal 1976 in advance of its annual meeting, held in Manila the first week of October.

But despite a combination of inflation and recession, the outlook in many Asian countries appeared less gloomy than the year before, the report said. Good weather and increased use of fertilizer boosted harvests. And in several countries inflation slowed because of lower commodity prices and tighter government monetary and credit policies, it added.

Among the conclusions:

—Growth rates in many Asian countries held up fairly well despite growing balance-of-payments deficits from the rising costs of imports and declining costs of exports. South Korea, for example, showed a growth rate of 7.5 per cent in 1975 compared with 8.6 per cent in 1974.

In Thailand the growth rate rose from 4 per cent to 6 per cent as agricultural production recovered from a 1974 drought. But in Malaysia the growth rate stayed at 2 per cent because international recession cut demand for its two major exports, rubber and forestry products.

—Major increases in balance-of-payments deficits resulted from lowered demand for exports from the region and posed considerable financing problems.

Indonesia, for example, saw a dramatic increase in its balance-of-payments deficit, from \$ .80 million in 1974 to \$ 1.2 billion in 1975. The causes, according to the report, were lower-than-expected oil revenues, a sharp price drop for its other major commodity exports, and a rapid increase in the import of goods from investment. Drastic decreases in the price of Philippines exports—sugar, copper, and copra—produced a four-fold increase in that country's deficit from \$ 207 million in 1974 to \$ 860 million in 1975.

—Slowed but continuing inflation due to more food grain, some reduction in major commodity prices, and conservative monetary and credit policies adopted by countries such as South Korea, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Thailand. Inflation in Indonesia in 1975 was 20 per cent, compared with

40 per cent in 1974. In India the rate fell from 42 per cent, while in the Philippines fell from 33 to 10 per cent, report said.

—Considerably better economic conditions for the Asian countries of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka for the fiscal year ending in June than for the three years. Despite price for imported oil, food, fertilizer, food supplies in most countries of that cause of a good monsoon

In India, for example, grain harvest reached a record 116 million tons, 7 above the record reached in 1971. India had had a poor crops since 1973.

According to the long-term prospects for supplies of food in the Asian countries are not bright. In 1985, it says, about 77 million of foodstuffs may be needed year by developing countries to fill the gap between domestic production and demand.

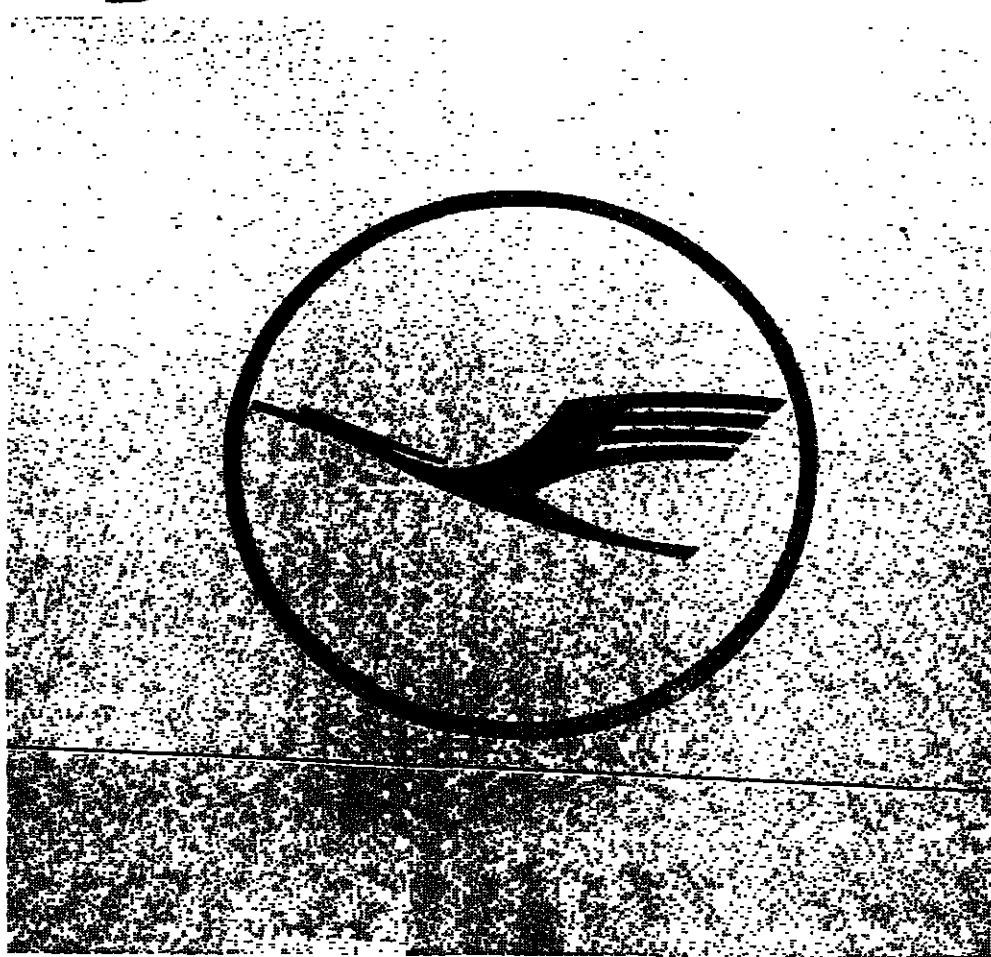
Food-deficit countries in the developing world, especially in South Asia and Africa, may spend up to 30 per cent of projected export earnings on imports, it concludes.

To help meet this challenge World Bank is stepping up proportion of its lending to agriculture and rural development. In East Asia and Africa, for example, the bank has devoted one-third of its fiscal 1976 lending purposes, compared with one-fifth in fiscal 1975.

But the report also notes that in the poorest countries more than a billion people live in South Asia and Africa (of the Sahara) the annual rate was only 2.8 per cent. Economic growth there, it says, is nearly offset by the increasing population of 2 to 3 per cent annually, and there was little growth in per capita terms.

For the second consecutive year, according to the report, Bank lending for agricultural rural development was less than for any other economic sector.

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كردان الاصل



Asian farmers -- theirs was not an easy task in fiscal 1979



## Back in the USSR...



Soviet rock 'n' roll singer Novosibirsk.

## Rock music grows popular

MOSCOW, (CSM). — Teenagers in worn clothes twist and shake to the blaring Western-style rock of electric guitars in cities along the Volga River ... A gentle, pop-style group has to compete with a loud rock band at the other end of a dance hall in Khabarovsk in far-eastern Siberia ... Boys with long hair and girls in treasured Western jeans tape-record Western short-wave broadcasts and beg the latest discs from tourists outside the big hotels in Moscow ...

Western rock is spilling into the Soviet Union from all sides — and the conservative Soviet government is adopting new policies to try and impose as much control over the influx as possible.

Apparently hoping that they can still damp down the kinds of hard and "acid" rock they find socially as well as politically unacceptable, officials are beginning to approve the sale of less-strident rock.

The trend is significant, according to close Western observers. It is seen not so much as a bowing to the inevitable as an effort to shape the inevitable to official ends.

It could lead to even wider Western influence among young people, since the harder kind of rock is likely to continue to grow in popularity.

"We have joined Western civilization," says one Moscowite father (whose 26-year-old loves the Beatles but whose 22-year-old is a fan of Led Zeppelin, a British hard-rock group). "We all live in the Yellow Submarine" (a reference to a Beatles song).

Clear signs of the new policies so far are:

— A decision to allow the sole Soviet record company, Melodiya, to import and sell under its own label a rock album called "Band on the Run" recorded three years ago by former Beatle Paul McCartney. A contract was signed last month by the British record company E.M.I. The lyrics are non-political.

— Current talks between Melodiya and E.M.I. on possible purchase of Beatles albums — "softer rather than harder songs," according to one source.

— A more relaxed attitude by Soviet authorities towards rock music itself. While rock musicians do not belong to the official musicians' union, they play openly at dances, parties, clubs, and other private functions in many major cities.

"Acceptable" music is on the

radio in the Soviet Union for young people to record. The programme is called "On All Latitudes."

Demand is so great for amplifying equipment for musicians that some groups reportedly have turned to theft. And the musicians can make money: one is a doctor of economics who is said to have lifted his monthly earnings from \$340 to more than \$900 by learning to play guitar and leading his own group.

Travellers who report rock on the Volga and in Khabarovsk say the music comes into the East via the U.S. Armed Forces network in Tokyo as well as the BBC and Voice of America.

The rock boom is comparable to that in the United States in the mid-1960s. Political lyrics do not yet appear to be widespread. There is no evidence of a parallel case here to the pending trial in Prague of two bands who played openly anti-government songs at private parties.

Such lyrics could come, however — and Soviet officials certainly will try to discourage them if they do.

Officials also are wary of riots breaking out at concerts. Dance halls are strictly policed. Official pop stars invited from abroad tend to be quieter ones like the English singer Cliff Richard, who recently completed a standing-room-only tour of Leningrad and Moscow.

Opposition so far has been instinctive as well as political by Soviet officials, who tend to be older, more conservative men who prefer traditional melodies, and Russian instead of English words.

These officials, sternly upholding the doctrine of "socialist realism," disapprove of the emphasis on "boy meets girl" and "boy loses girl," themes common to Western pop and rock.

But the beat goes on. Ask a Soviet teenager what he or she likes best, and the answer is often a string of Western groups and singers.

Svetlana, a student at a Moscow secretarial school, consulted with her boyfriend and promptly named five Western groups: Led Zeppelin, Pink Floyd, Emerson Lake and Palmer, Black Sabbath, and Uriah Heep.

But Svetlana also liked some pop as distinct from rock singers: Tom Jones, Engelbert Humperdinck, and the Soviet star Yuri Antonov. Her choices seemed typical of the mixture of taste here: much hard rock but some more romantic, pop-style music as well, which may reflect the traditional Slavic love of sentiment and emotion.

When pressed, Svetlana and her friend said they liked five Moscow rock groups as well, but they rated them below Western groups.

The impending Paul McCartney sale has not yet been announced here. Svetlana was delighted when told of it by this correspondent.

In Tallinn, Estonia, just a few hours by ferry from Finland, a young woman who works at a local television station said Jimi Hendrix and Janis Joplin were popular as was the British group Bay City Rollers. Many young people also liked the Osmond Brothers, she said.

The most popular Estonian groups were ones that either wrote their own songs ("about life in general, not just romance") or put old folk songs to new rhythms.

At a Melodiya record store on Kalinin Prospect in Moscow at lunch hour one day recently, the most crowded counter was pop music, and the most popular record, a collection of pop songs from Eastern Europe selling for \$6.50.

## ...while in E. Europe

VIENNA, (CSM). — Blue jeans are "in" in Eastern Europe — as a youth status symbol. They also are an indication that Communist leaders have as many problems with the young generation as the much-criticized "bourgeois" West does.

How they react differs from one regime to another, according to how dogmatic officials are about making youth conform to what the party thinks is good for them.

Some condemn the jeans craze as they did long hair or any show of preference whatever for Western life-styles — as merely apeing "petty bourgeois" ways alien to the moral "purity" of Communist society.

Others are only mildly disapproving and, pragmatically, take the view: "If you can't beat 'em, join 'em!" They make an effort to see youth fantasies for what they are and do something about improving outlets and opportunities for young people.

This latest fad is not simply for jeans — but for imported jeans, from the United States or Western Europe. High import tariffs, apparently, are no deterrent.

Behind this picture are more serious problems facing young people in Eastern Europe. Growing consumption of alcohol among teenagers is one. Several countries are making commendable educational efforts to combat alcoholism.

Drugs, fortunately, are not a serious problem.

In the work sphere, more and more young people shun jobs in factories or the provinces. A poll of students in Romania's industrial cities found scarcely any who were content to be "workers," in spite of unremitting pressures from the regime for youngsters to go into direct production to serve the state's industrial goals.

A Hungarian university dean, however, backed up graduate doctors' reluctance to go to rural practice. He said they should first be given several years' city hospital experience and then be asked only to take provincial posts with satisfactory housing and other amenities.



## Your Horoscope

By Jeane Dixon

THURSDAY, OCT. 14

Your birthday today: This year's readjustments can be made in many ways: the easiest isn't any real escape at all. Your work takes in difficult but essential choices, often with little time in which to act. Relationships are complex, and depend on factors not taken into account. Today's natives are observant, with a knack for improving matters when the time is right. Those born this year before 8:21 a.m. EDT will be interested in theater; need strong partners. Those born later are natural social leaders and experimenters.

Aries (March 21-April 19): By putting up with apparently insane talk, you indirectly supplement your share of today's wealth. Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21): Don't put on a public show with general statements. Get down to business and spell out details. Draw people closer, make them feel involved.

Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19): Too early a start defeats your purposes. Get in step with your team. Investigate before you finalize commitments. If you need a small favor, ask.

Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18): Produce rather than rest on your record. Nobody can estimate your knowledge or skills by looking at you if you sit still. Dressing properly helps.

Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20): Use of money generates differences of opinion. Your problem is sticking to your budget in between balancing social pressures and personal temptations.

Leo (July 23-Aug. 22): With gaps in communication, look for clues as to who's neglected. Avoid the

spotlight as you catch up on confidential concerns. Friends need encouragement.

Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22): Increased action sets corrective factors in motion. Think for yourself. Abiding by former decisions is easier than educating your family to new arrangements.

Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 22): You make remarks that are taken as criticism you don't intend. A search for missing objects is favored; you have a chance to find out what happened.

Scorpio (Oct. 23-Nov. 21): Be your smoothest as you install new procedures, however simple they seem.

Taurus (April 20-May 20): Providing you don't take on more than you can cope with, you can do much work even while training others for the future. Utmost patience is needed.

Gemini (May 21-June 20): Early hours are trickiest for judging commercial matters. Take care not to hurt anyone's pride. Impulse and an urge to squander can destroy your budget.

Cancer (June 21-July 22): If distance separates you and your usual place of work, experiment and try out new skills. If near home base, cool it, and don't upset the ongoing pattern.

Leo (July 23-Aug. 22): With gaps in communication, look for clues as to who's neglected. Avoid the

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1978, The Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH  
♦ A Q 7 6  
♥ Q  
♦ A K 7 2  
♣ Q J 7 6

WEST EAST  
♥ J 8 3 ♥ K 10 9 4  
♦ K 9 8 5 4 ♦ J 7 6 2  
♣ 8 6 5 3 ♣ Q J 10  
♦ K ♠ 10 2

SOUTH  
♠ 5 2  
♥ A 10 3  
♦ 9 4  
♣ A 9 8 5 4 3

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
4 NT Pass 5 ♥ Pass  
5 NT Pass 6 ♠ Pass  
Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Five of ♠.

When this hand was played in a match between two expert teams, both declarers failed in their club slam. So cover up the East and West hands with your thumbs and see if you would have fared any better.

South had a rock-bottom minimum for his two-over-one response. His bid, however, struck gold, and North wasted no time in blasting into slam via Blackwood. We do not approve of North's inquiry for kings. If South had shown up with one king, North would have been forced to take his chances in six no trump, when slam in clubs could be laydown.

Both declarers knew something about the odds. They were aware that, while one finesse was only an even money bet, the chances on one of two finesses succeeding was 3 to 1 in favor. So both won the first trick with dummy's

queen and took the trump finesse. They were not unduly dismayed when this lost, but when the spade finesse also failed, both were down one.

What neither declarer appreciated was that if East had the club king, it was not necessary to finesse him for it! There was available a better line which would have guarded against a singleton king offside without reducing any of declarer's chances.

After the queen of hearts wins the first trick, declarer should cross to his hand with the ace of clubs.

The reader can see that this tells the king, and the contract sails home. But, for purposes of this demonstration, let's suppose both defenders follow with low cards. Declarer now cashes the ace of hearts, discarding a diamond from dummy, and ruffs a heart on the board. After taking dummy's top diamond, he ruffs a diamond in his hand, then exits with a trump.

If East has the king of trumps, he must win this trick and concede the contract. A spade return is into dummy's tenace, and any red-suit return gives declarer a ruff-and-sluff. If West has the king of clubs, declarer can still fall back on the spade finesse, and he is no worse off than had he relied on taking both black-suit finesses in the first place.

(Double your winnings: double your skill with these tips on the right way to use DOUBLES for penalty and for takeout. For a copy, send \$1.50 to "Goren-Doubles," c/o this newspaper, P.O. Box 259, Norwood, N.J. 07648. Make checks payable to NEWSPAPERBOOKS.)

## JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles; one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

IMMAX

LIQUA

MOUPID

RAHBOR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: WAKEN PUPPY EXHALE OCCULT

Answer: Could be a punch in the stomach — PAUNCH

If you want to get cute

get cute with us.

...HALLO!  
IS THIS 6771-2-3-4?  
I'D LIKE TO RESERVE  
A SPACE FOR AN AD IN  
THE JORDAN TIMES...



## OUT AND ABOUT

La Terrasse

Shmeisani — Tel. 62831 — Open lunch and dinner. Dramatic view of Amman. French and International Cuisine. Fully air-conditioned. Kindly book your table.

## OUT AND ABOUT

Fris' Wings Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. — Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch & a La Carte. Open 12-3 p.m. & 7-12 p.m. Air conditioned. Live music with the international singer and pianist Mito Kounal. Kindly book your table.

## DOUROZ

Third Circle, Jebel Amman, next to the British Embassy. Tel. 42830  
Restaurant, Cafeteria, Snack Bar. Open daily for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Speciality Pizza & Hamburger. Take-away service

## CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Circle, Jebel Amman near Ahlyiah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night. Also take away service — order by phone.

## THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar, patisserie, Oriental and European specialties.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" tel. 35869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 4-6 p.m.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Copy
- Blind cetacean
- Turkish title of honor
- Press for payment
- Unique person
- Mail in India
- Rice paste
- Recognize by symptoms
- Center of trade
- Larch
- Force
- Hone
- Separation of elements
- Boundary: comb form
- Be located
- Nine-sided polygons
- Butchered
- Become solid
- Orient
- Grain sorghum
- Regulator
- Mucilage
- Silkworm
- Hebrides island
- October drink
- Pipe fitting
- Promote
- Pigeon

DOWN

- Disposition to evil
- Cougar
- Weaken
- Sword
- Army detachment
- Char
- Unsettled
- Vapor
- Forever: Maori
- Late
- Sesame
- With: prefix
- Ruffian
- Sea bird
- Palm lilies
- Beast of burden
- Nothing
- Subsequently
- Preposition
- Give way
- Thing of beauty
- Tiny
- "Un bel di" e.g.
- Value
- "Humdinger"
- Augur
- Grasp
- Seaweed
- Content
- Scab laborer

Par time 30 min. AP Newspapers 10-14



## Spanish Phalangists protest against reform policies

MADRID, Oct. 13 (R). — A funeral mass for an assassinated politician was turned into a protest against government reform policies today, with rightwing demonstrators calling for an army takeover.

Several hundred people halted traffic outside a Jesuit church in the city centre and greeted mourners after the mass with shouts of "army to power" and "government resign".

The mass was for Senor Juan Maria de Araluca, a member of Spain's highest advisory body, the Council of the Realm. He was killed with his chauffeur and three police bodyguards by Basque guerrillas in a machinegun attack in San Sebastian nine days ago.

The government of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez has been accused by rightist politicians of encouraging guerrilla violence by relaxing the rigid system of the late Gen. Francisco Franco.

The demonstrators shouted "Franco, Franco, Franco" and cheered the former civil guard commander, Lt. Gen. Carlos Iniesta Cano, as he got into his car after the mass.

The government recently announced the general's premature retirement into the reserve in retaliation for an open letter he sent to a rightwing newspaper criticising political reforms proposed by Senor Suarez. But it retracted the announcement 24 hours later.

With hands raised in a fascist-style salute, the demonstrators sang the rightwing Phalangist anthem "Cara al Sol" (Face to the Sun). Then they marched to the rear of the church, to a spot where Prime Minister Luis Carrero Blanco was assassinated in December 1973, also by Basque nationalist guerrillas.

Riot police stood by to prevent demonstrators from continuing their march. Women in the crowd strolled up to policemen, kissing them and shaking them by the hand, amid shouts of "long live the police".

The mass was attended by prominent rightists including former

## Watergate convictions upheld

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, (AFP). — The U.S. Court of Appeals today upheld the convictions of three major Watergate conspirators: former Attorney General (justice minister) John Mitchell, former White House Chief of Staff Mr. Haldeman, and the former White House Advisor on Domestic Affairs, John Ehrlichman.

The court overturned the conviction of a fourth Watergate defendant, Robert Mardian, on the ground of insufficient evidence. A former deputy attorney general, he had been sentenced to 10 months to three years in prison.

All four men were tried and convicted in the Watergate scandal that originated in a break-in at Democratic Party national headquarters in Washington's Watergate complex in June 1972, and culminated in President Richard Nixon's forced resignation in August 1974. Mr. Nixon was named as a co-conspirator in the Watergate scandal, but never came to trial and was pardoned by President Gerald Ford.

Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman had been free on bail pending the decision of the Appeals Court. Under American law, they may now be called on to begin serving their sentences. All three were sentenced to serve two and a half to eight years in jail for conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market was mostly easier in this trading Thursday with sentiment unsettled by the miners' talks with the coal board on pay and benefits and the disappointing U.K. industrial production figures, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 2.6 at 291.0.

Government loans saw falls ranging to 1/4 point among shorts while longs lost around 1/8. Leading equities were mixed to easier with falls of up to 4p.

Oils firmed with BP up 17p after 20p on yesterday's announcement of increased production in the forties field. Other oils gained up to 6p while banks moved irregularly.

Mining shares were lower again despite gold bullion price increase at the afternoon fixing while Australians mostly recovered early falls. Teacher Distillers resumed trading after its temporary suspension yesterday, at 380p (240p), on news of the bid from allied breweries lost 4p.

Leading industrials had net falls of around 2p to 4p in Glaxo, Thorn, Hawker, Tubes, and Metal Box, Fisons, GEC, Dunlop, BAT, Bowater, Reed and Unilever edged slightly higher on balance.



FISHED OUT OF THE DRINK — American balloonist Ed Yeat stands in the gondola of his balloon after arriving in Gibraltar aboard a German ship which picked him up in the Atlantic Ocean into which his balloon crashed at end of an abortive attempt to fly from the United States to Europe. (AP wirephoto).

## Following six deaths

## Inoculation against swine flu suspended in nine U.S. states

ATLANTA, Georgia, Oct. 13 (R). — Nine states have suspended a campaign of inoculation against the flu killer disease after six people who received the vaccine died.

They died shortly after being inoculated in a nationwide programme to prevent an outbreak of the disease, which killed half a million people in an epidemic shortly after the first world war.

Officials administering the campaign said the deaths were probably due to old age. But the states stopped further inoculations until investigations are completed and other states have stopped using the batch of vaccine in question.

"Out of every 100,000 people between the ages of 65 and 75, nine or 10 are going to be dying every day. You have to expect a certain amount of mortality," said Dr. David Sencer, director of the centre of disease control.

Autopsies showed that three of the deaths were caused by heart attacks.

Heart attacks were suspected for the other three. Dr. Sencer said.

Four of the victims had been inoculated from the same batch of vaccine.

There was no evidence to suggest that the programme to offer flu vaccine to American citizens should be curtailed.

The campaign started on Oct. 1. President Ford ordered that 147 million Americans should be inoculated after a soldier died during an outbreak of swine flu at the vast Fort Dix military camp in New Jersey.

In Geneva the World Health Organisation said it had no evidence of any dangerous side effects from the vaccine. A spokesman said: "These deaths might be a coincidence".

The programme has been suspended in Wisconsin, Louisiana, Vermont, Maine, New Mexico, Texas, Illinois, Virginia and Alaska. The disease control centre here said it had not heard of any rejection of the programme by the public.

But an official said that if reports continued to link the project with death, the programme "might come to a screeching halt".

## Johannesburg whites terrified of "massacre" threatened for Friday

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 13 (AFP). — South African police have arrested a group of black activists alleged to be responsible for distributing thousands of leaflets in African townships around Johannesburg calling for a massacre of whites on Oct. 15, Police Chief General Gert Prinsloo said here today.

The leaflets, entitled "The Voice of the People in South Africa" and ending "the voice of the people is the voice of God" demanded that the South African government put an end to "white domination" by Oct. 15 or face a general uprising by urban blacks.

The Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC), the body which has organised a wave of anti-apartheid demonstrations in Johannesburg's African satellite towns since mid-June, has disassociated itself from the leaflet campaign.

Gen. Prinsloo did not name those arrested and did not say how many activists were involved.

According to the pro-government English-language paper, the Citizen, they included a Soweto church leader.

The leaflets have caused some panic among whites, and newspapers have been flooded with letters demanding action. In a calming editorial today, the anti-apartheid Rand Daily Mail expressed concern about white reactions to African behaviour.

Many Africans "do not hold violence as a solution," the Mail wrote. It added: "It is vitally important that whites retain this proper perspective and for this reason we welcome the statement by the SSRC which, while militantly anti-apartheid, has urged black children back to school and condemned terror pamphlets calling for violence against whites."

It urged the country's political leaders to give "some credence" to those blacks "politically militants though they might be, like the SSRC, who have a leadership role and are preaching non-violence".

## Ford's setback

[Continued from page 1] The Watergate cover-up, said he did not want to say the president had lied.

Political observers said the new Watergate publicity, including refusal by an appeals court yesterday to review cover-up convictions against three top Nixon aides, could affect Mr. Ford's campaign.

In its statement, the SSRC said black activists were "not butchers but responsible fighters for our liberation". It urged blacks to reject the leaflets.

However, informed sources disclosed today that police and fire services will be put on alert from Oct. 15 to 24, the period during which the leaflets called for "direct action".

JOHANNESBURG'S African belt has been calm for three weeks. Only crowd violence seen in South Africa of late has been yesterday's bloody demonstrations in Townships where one person died, a number were wounded, and young African militants had been seen on "tobacco" — drinking dens — campaigning an end to the sale of alcohol.

Thousands of students were camped from Bangkok's Thammajit University during Thailand's military government today on the eve of the third anniversary of the October 1973 revolution.

An order by the ruling military council said the curfew would come into effect tonight from 10 p.m. to 4.30 a.m. The announcement, broadcast by radio Thailand, did not say how long the curfew would be in effect.

A midnight to five a.m. curfew was imposed last Wednesday after the military coup but was lifted the following day.

A brief official announcement said the curfew had been reimposed because of the "unreliable situation" in the country and for public safety.

## Waldheim accepts to retain post

UNITED NATIONS, New York, 13 (AFP). — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim announced yesterday that he would be "honoured" to continue to head the world organisation if as expected, it offers him a new term when his present five-year term expires next Dec. 31.

The U.N. Secretary General is elected for a five-year term unless express provision is made for a different period. He is named by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council. Mr. Waldheim was elected to his first term in December 1971, entering office on Jan. 1, 1972.

He announced his availability for a new term after many foreign ministers had urged him to remain in his post in their speeches to this year's General Assembly.

The security council has not yet set a date to discuss the question of recommending Mr. Waldheim for a new term as U.N. Secretary General.

## Malta to host conference on Arab-world trade

VALLETTA, Oct. 13 (R). — Businessmen from a number of countries including West Germany, Hungary, Italy, the United States and Yugoslavia meet here next week to discuss development of trade with Arab nations.

Malta's President, Sir Anthony Mamo, will open the conference, organised by the Maltese — Arab Chamber of Commerce, on Oct. 23. It ends on Oct. 25.

The representatives are all members of national chambers of commerce.

Countries sending observers include the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. Observers also have been invited from Chambers of commerce in Arab countries.

The conference, whose theme is "the Arab nations and their trading partners — further development through cooperation" also will discuss a proposal to form an international association of chambers of commerce trading with the Arab states.

The State Department spoke Robert Funseth said yesterday the U.S. welcomed the European government initiative as a constructive contribution to deal with a problem of reconciling peace uses of nuclear energy with nuclear proliferation.

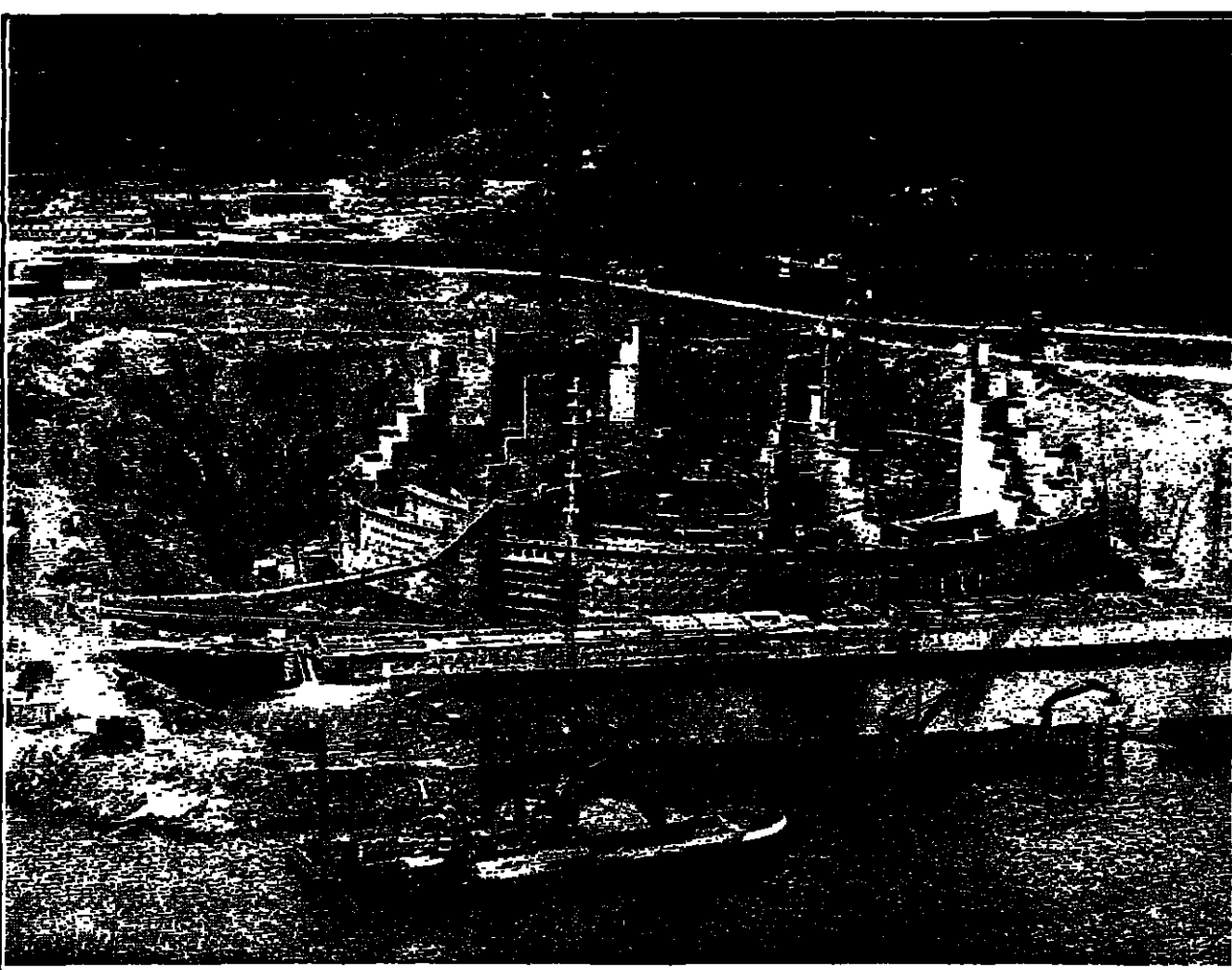
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (R). The State Department welcomed a French statement indicating willingness to discuss internal limitations on the spread of nuclear technology.

The French statement was issued on Monday by the newly formed nuclear policy council, on after differences with the U.S. States earlier this year over proposed sale of a French nuclear reactor to Pakistan.

France intends to go ahead with a plan to sell the nuclear reactor to Pakistan despite U.S. efforts to discourage the plant can extract plutonium to make an atomic weapon.

In the statement, the French government indicated that it was prepared to consider the market for nuclear technology sales with other countries in return for tighter international rules.

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said yesterday the U.S. welcomed the European government initiative as a constructive contribution to deal with a problem of reconciling peace uses of nuclear energy with nuclear proliferation.



Cradled in a huge construction dock — larger than London's Trafalgar Square — at Loch Kishorn in the Scottish Highlands, is the mighty base structure of the central oil production platform for the Nishan Field in the North Sea — the world's largest concrete gravity structure. This aerial photograph was taken after Prince Charles recently set in motion mechanisms to allow sea water from the loch to enter the dry dock for the first time. For the second stage of construction the basin will be fully flooded and dock gates will be pumped free of ballast and floated into the loch. The structure will then be towed to the "wet" construction site in Loch Carron. It is due to go on station in the summer of 1977.

Filler: The most southerly creature yet found is a freshwater salamander-like amphibian Labyrinthodont, represented by a 2 1/2 (63.5 mm) piece of jawbone found near Beardmore Glacier, Antarctica, 325 miles (523 km.) from the South Pole, dating from the early Jurassic of 200,000,000 years ago. The discovery was made in December 1967.

## NOTICE TO ALL ADVERTISING AGENCIES AND READERS

The Jordan Times advertising department draws the attention of its advertisers and readers to the fact that as of Oct. 15, 1976, the advertising rate for page 2 will be raised from 450 to 500 Jds. per column-centimetre. Those wishing a complete advertising rate sheet should contact the Jordan Times advertising department between 9:00 a.m. — 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. — 10:00 p.m. in person or by phone at 67171-2-3-4.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

1. LOCATION: Jabel Amman, fourth circle, Zahran Quarter opposite Taxi Phoenicia.
2. DESCRIPTION: 2-story building with 4 independent apartments, unfurnished, central heating and all services available; fully-equipped kitchen and built-in cupboards in bedrooms.
3. COMPLETION: Apartments ready for occupation around Nov. 1, 1976.
4. APPLICATIONS: Directly with Tel. 44558, 2 p.m. — 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. — 9 p.m.
5. P.S.: Premises suitable for offices and/or residence. Fine neighbourhood.